

# The Abbeville Banner.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

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**CHARLES H. ALLEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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(REPORTED FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)

Would you believe it Mr. Editor, last night all was calm and quiet; the angel of peace seemed to hover over our city; but this morning precisely at 9 o'clock, that angel unfurled her beautiful and shining wings and soared aloft to heaven, and all, in the twinkling of an eye, was enveloped in the noise, the bustle, and the clangor of war. Naught was heard but the 'clash of resounding arm'—the roar of 'bombs, guns, drums and batteries.'

It appears the young men of the school, great and small, forsaking academic groves, had suddenly become helmeted heroes and war-worn veterans. What an awful calamity is war! how true the old proverb 'pax prior bello.' The fact is not to be disguised that a great military interest, is rapidly growing up amongst us—we are getting to be decidedly a military people, like our imbecile neighbors miserable enemy. This interest, having no sympathy with industrial pursuits—in its nature aristocratic, is one indeed to be dreaded, when we reflect upon the materials of strife within us, the rancho of party spirit, and the recklessness of fanaticism. This however, is an inseparable appendage to all wars. We have to encounter the peril—the peril which has destroyed many a state more powerful than ours. As the military interest in our country seems in a flourishing condition, perhaps this communication may interest some of your readers.

This morning our town was thrown in ecstasies by a grand display of sundry evolutions and military manoeuvres. What with the proud waving of the Palmetto standard—the nodding of plumes—the marching and counter-marching of the Fencibles, dressed in white uniforms with red belts and flowing scarfs—the rumbling of drums, the braying of trumpets, and the shrill whistle of fifes, together with a large concourse of citizens, and any quantity of children, dogs and little negroes, we did have a *ra-ee show*, in deed. But it was truly a sublime spectacle, for an up-country village, was this military parade of the Cokesbury Fencibles.

About 9 o'clock a procession was formed in front of Dr. Gary's hotel, Capt. Stokes acting as marshal of the day. Prof. F. W. Capers, of the State Military Academy at Charleston, was then escorted to the Institution Campus, where he delivered an address on tactics before the Cadets of the school and a large audience of citizens. He entertained the audience for more than an hour in a very sensible, appropriate and mainly address. After some display of military gallantry, in compliments to the ladies, he spoke of the importance of tactics, but more particularly of the squad drill. He complimented the Fencibles as the only company where he had seen the squad drill introduced, except in military schools. He then spoke of the necessity of implicit reliance and confidence in superior officers. Tactics he said might do much, but it must be combined with implicit reliance and a spirit of obedience to orders. He illustrated this by instances from Napoleon's campaigns and our own eventful history. He condemned the too oft mistaken character of the soldier—the fierce look—the swaggering gait—said it was not requisite that he

occasionally walk up and take a drink. Prof. Capers is on his return from a visit to the upper Districts for his health. I understand he has an indefinite furlough—that his pay goes on in his absence. Sept 4th 1847. A SPECTATOR.

## FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Picayune, 3d inst.

**The Mexicans Defeated by Gen. Scott in two Distinct Battles. CITY OF MEXICO AT OUR MERCY.**

*The News of Gen. Scott's Advance Confirmed.—The Position of El Pinar Turned.—Gen. Valencia Defeated—Gen. Santa Anna Defeated—A Suspension of Hostilities Solicited and Granted—Congress Summoned and Negotiations to be Resumed—Safety of M. J. Lally's Train—Shooting of Lieut. Henderson and Party, &c., &c.*

The steamship Fashion, Capt. O'Brady, arrived yesterday evening from Vera Cruz, by the way of Tampico. She left Vera Cruz on the 27th of August, and Tampico on the 29th.

The news by this arrival is the most important we have received in many months from Mexico. Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico, but it has had two engagements with the enemy under the walls of the city and defeated them. The Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of arms, and Gen. Scott has granted it. The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's propositions.

The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 25th ult., by an express courier from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Dinwiddie, the collector at Vera Cruz, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the letter, which we proceed to give:

ORIZABA, August 25, 1847.

MY DEAR FRIEND—The Mexican mail, which has just come in, brings the following intelligence, which I copy from the Diario Oficial del Gobierno. Being of so great importance I send you this express courier, who will be with you to-morrow about 12 o'clock.

On the 20th two brigades commanded by Generals Valencia and Santa Anna went out to attack the Americans near Los Llanos de San Angel. Valencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa Anna, after the first rencontre, fell back also in disorder to the city.

They immediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions of peace from Mr. Trist.

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations, invited the Congress, through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose.

These are the great facts which no doubt will bring after them peace. Yours, truly, F. M. DIXON, Esq.

Another express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 20th, with letters containing the same news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the Diario Oficial del Gobierno:

On the 20th of August, Scott's troops who intended marching on Pinon, turned it and arrived near Tacubaya. As soon as the news was known at Mexico Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Llanos de San Angel, and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division, which shared the same fate after some fighting. The Mexicans retreated to the capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by their defeat that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convoked the Congress to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposition. A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans and had been granted. The Americans are around Mexico, but had not entered the city on the 21st.

Such are the meagre details which we have of these important events. No couriers from General Scott's army direct have been able to get through, so far as we can learn. But from the foregoing statements it is manifest that General Scott holds the city of Mexico at his command. That Gen. Scott did not choose to enter the city is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering it by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans when upon the eve of important negotiations. It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th ult. a day in advance of the regular English courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British Minister to offer again his mediation; and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so if possible before General Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed. Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English Government, we think it reasonable to suppose that Gen. Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this media-

tion to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliation of the armed occupation of their capital. His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation. We may recur to this point and to the prospects of peace which some may now entertain.

We have given none of the rumors current in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on imperfect rumors of the real state of facts. The rumors circulated here that Santa Anna and Valencia were taken prisoners we believe are totally unfounded.

In regard to the train under Maj. Lally, the intelligence is favorable. We are informed from a very respectable source that he is known to have passed Perote and been on his way in safety to Puebla. He made some delay in Jalapa. Our readers may be interested in what is said of the movements of the train prior to its leaving Jalapa in the Sun of Anahuac.

The Boletin of Jalapa says that the train, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, retired to Plan, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching for Jalapa, and on Thursday evening had not yet entered that place. On the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road for near a half a mile was covered with men, women & children, whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of cannon and musketry from our troops, and the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The guerrillas are said to have numbered 350. The fire commenced at half-past 5 o'clock and lasted but a short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a party of mounted men from the train entered the city and passed through the principal street; at the same time guerrillas were seen near by. The Boletin says that the loss on the side of the guerrillas was small.

At 11 o'clock on the 19th, Maj. Lally inquired of the alcalde whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not. To which the alcalde answered, that the population was unarmed; but that a number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood he could not take the responsibility of their actions. On the morning of the 20th the train of wagons and the troops entered the city. The Boletin says that the wagons are filled with sick and wounded.

Yesterday, the 24th, it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jaranta had attacked the train a short distance the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops, with loss on both sides.

In addition to the foregoing we have been favored with the two notes following, the first of which is a translation from the Spanish:

JALAPA, Aug. 20, 1847.

The American army, after much suffering on the road, has been again attacked at Dos Rios by 700 guerrillas, and badly enough treated. Even before the entrance into Jalapa there was some firing. Last night, at 9 o'clock, the Americans entered the city firing and retreated one *minus*. He was assailed by one of the guerrillas. This morning they sent a flag of truce to the *Ayuntamiento* (City Council) to ascertain whether they should enter as friends or foes but without awaiting an answer they began and continued up to 12 M., when all got in. There are 76 wagons and 895 men, among whom are 317 wounded and sick. Maj. Lally is sick—the horses are worn out—for which reason it is supposed they will remain here some time. It is said that Father Jaranta will attack them to-night—but nothing positive.

The other note is as follows:

JALAPA, Aug. 23, 1847.

Maj. Lally with his command is still here, and will probably remain here some time. The guerrillas have all disappeared from this neighborhood, but to where they have gone I am unable to say. Abasco, the guerrilla chief, died in Jalapa a few days since, some say of a wound received in one of the attacks on Major Lally's command, and others by fever.

We do not entertain any doubt that the train, as mentioned above, had passed Perote and gone on in safety to Puebla.

Intelligence reached Col. Wilson on the morning of the 27th ult., that Lieut. David Henderson, of Capt. Fairchild's company of dragoons, and his party who were sent out by Capt. Wells on the 15th of August to apprise Maj. Lally of the approach of reinforcements, were all shot by the guerrillas. There is little or no doubt of the correctness of this sad intelligence. Lieut. Henderson was a resident of New Orleans, and but recently embarked as a volunteer in his country's service. He was a printer by profession, a

man of courage and enterprise, and his fate will be sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.

It is now very generally believed that Capt. Besancon's company went up with the train under Major Lally.

The following letter gives some facts that we have not before seen, though news promptly reached here of the insurrection in Yucatan.

From the Hamburg Republican.

(BY REQUEST.)

## HAMBURG AND ITS FOUNDER.

We have for some time past had it in contemplation to write a short biographical sketch of the life of Henry Shultz, Esquire, the founder of Hamburg, and at the same time to give a condensed history of the town. We have been encouraged in our design, by observing that the town and the extraordinary man to whom it is indebted for existence, begins to attract that degree of notice abroad, which shews the estimation in which both are held by the disinterested stranger. We notice a writer, under date of the 19th of August, who seems to be a traveller, makes an interesting communication to the "Montgomery, (Ala.) Metropolitan," in which the following flattering notice is taken of Hamburg:

"Hamburg, the rival of Augusta, was founded by Henry Shultz, whose name is familiar to all, as being connected with nullifying movements, and with the great Bridge case. I had the pleasure of an introduction to him. He is a remarkable man, about seventy years of age, straight as a youth, with tread and carriage of a military man. I visited the hill where, during the South Carolina excitement, he planted his cannon; it is quite a little 'Cerro Gordo.' Mr. S. was the projector and founder of Hamburg, and he is quite proud of his pet. The place contains about two thousand inhabitants. The streets are broad and the houses and stores are well built; the trade here is large—as many as 73,000 bales of cotton have been received in a year.

"We have continual rains. The corn crops are the finest I ever saw, and unless there is a demand for exportation, will be very low. The cotton looks bad, and the prospect now is 'a short crop and high prices.'

It is now rather more than a quarter of a century since the foundation of our town was laid, by that enterprising and remarkable man, Henry Shultz, Esq. We think, therefore, that the time has arrived that something should be written, by which those who come after us may learn to whom our State is indebted for the trade and commerce of Hamburg. For some time we were at a loss how to procure the materials for this undertaking, fearing that the public mind was so much taken up by the pride and pomp of glorious war, that our humble efforts would find but few readers. But on calling on Mr. Shultz, and making known our design, he at once dispelled our fears. We find in this, as in every thing else that he has undertaken, a display of that remarkable 'forethought,' which has long distinguished him. He has preserved all the facts and memorials necessary to a correct history of the origin and progress of the town. A short examination of his records and collections of statistical facts, convinced us that it would be but little labor to arrange and condense the matter he has collected, so as to make an interesting narrative for our readers. We propose, therefore, to take up the subject in a regular series of articles, commencing first with a short sketch of the life of Henry Shultz, Esq. from the time of his landing in the United States in 1806, when he entered on a pole boat, on the Savannah River, as a common hand, at ten dollars per month. Tracing him through the various vicissitudes of fortune, until we arrive at the time when his gigantic mind conceived the plan of building the town of Hamburg. From that time the history of the town becomes the history of the man—so that we will have to draw no fancy sketch, but simply to record the unexampled energy of the one, and the unparalleled growth and prosperity of the other. Such of our readers as feel an interest in this matter, can by keeping a file of our paper, preserve for future reference, a history that cannot fail of benefiting the youth of our country. There is perhaps no case in modern times, and we are sure no character in our country, whose personal efforts have achieved so much under such discouraging circumstances and such limited means. A foreigner in our land, unable to speak our language, without money and unaided by friends, he had nothing to urge him on but the native energy of his mind. Yet, amidst all these difficulties, we behold around us the monuments of his superior genius. A genius and monuments that have not failed to attract the notice of many of the distinguished men of our country, from New York to Louisiana. This we intend to show in the course of our

sketch, by extracts from various journals, published in different parts of the country, within the last few years.

From the Hamburg Republican.

(BY REQUEST.)

## CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

It will be perceived by the annexed article from the Savannah Georgian, that a strong feeling of rivalry exists between the two cities, whose names stand at the head of these remarks. We desire to call the attention of that portion of our fellow-citizens residing in those Districts, about equal distance from Hamburg and Columbia, to the fact of this rival feeling between our own seaport and that of Georgia, and to impress on them the advantages they possess as planters in being able to avail themselves of these markets. We are not disposed to say aught against Columbia as a market, or to disparage her in the estimation of the public as a place of trade—but occupying the position we do, we feel bound to point out to our readers the advantages they have in bringing their produce to this market and seeking their supplies of merchandise here. When they arrive in Hamburg they are by the side of Augusta, and between these two places are kept up a continual strife for the trade. Augusta remembers well when all that now centres in Hamburg belonged to her. She feels and smarts under the reflection that she has in a great measure lost this valuable trade, by want of foresight. Her merchants, acting under this feeling, are always on the alert to induce the planters of our State to cross the river. For this purpose they offer the very highest prices for produce that can be paid, and frequently even more than the seaport or European markets will justify. They also offer merchandise at small profits, as an additional motive for our planters to cross over. What is the natural consequence? Our merchants feeling proud of their position, with ample means and some advantages in facilities, will not permit the trade to leave them, an 1-8 or 1-4 of a cent on Cotton is regarded as a small matter when compared with the loss of a good customer, so that they bid up on produce, and then rather than lose the trade in goods put articles down to a mere nominal profit rather than allow our planters to leave them. But should it so happen that when a planter finds himself here with Cotton or Flour and cannot make sale to his satisfaction, he has two markets open to him—Charleston by way of Railroad and River; Savannah by the River. Freight on the Railroad are always kept down to the lowest possible point, on account of the River competition. On the River the competition between Boat companies and the Railroad together keeps freight extremely low, frequently not over 25 cents per bale for Cotton. Charleston and Savannah are contending for the ascendancy in the up-country, and will offer greater inducements for the shipment of produce than can or will be offered at any point where no such rivalry exists. Will not our planing friends have an eye to these facts, and avail themselves of the advantages thus presented to them. We feel secure in our position, our natural advantages being such that our trade must and will increase as the planters of the country become aware of the benefits that must result to them from the various rival interests that nature has caused to rise up, as if for the peculiar interest of Hamburg and its patrons.

MORNING DEVOTION.—The morning is the time for devotion, not only for its relation to the past night, but considered as the introduction of a new day. To a thinking mind, how natural at this hour are such reflections as the following:—I am now to enter on a new period of life, to start afresh in my course. I am to return to that world where I have gone astray; to receive impressions which may never be effaced; to strengthen a character which fits me for heaven or hell. I am this day to meet temptations which have often subdued me; I am to be entrusted again with opportunities of usefulness, which I have often neglected. I am to influence the minds of others, to help in moulding their characters, and in deciding the happiness of their present and future life. How uncertain is this day! What unseen dangers are before me! It may be my last day! It will certainly bring me nearer to death and judgment! Now, when entering upon a period of life so important, yet so uncertain, how fit and natural is it, before we take the first step, to seek the favor of that Being on whom the lot of every day depends, to commit all our interest to his Almighty and wise providence, to seek his blessing on our labors and his succor in temptation, and to consecrate to his service the day which he rises upon us.—*Channing.*

They now make pens which no ink will corrode, of flint glass.